



THE RIO NEWS.

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No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,
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Rosalina, the ex-xiphoid twin.

The eminent Professor Chapot, on board of the *Atlantique* at Dakar, wrote the following to his friend Jonathan Campello:

"Rosalina" was only on the first day sea-sick; when she became giddy, I made her lie down and gave her tincture of Nectandra Amara, which produced a most surprising result. Shortly afterwards, the girl said, "I think I feel better now," and then "the giddiness has already gone."

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Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a.m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 6 a.m. also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Cranley & Co. 36, Rua do Ouvidor.

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JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattedo. English service every Sabbath at 12 noon. Sunday School at 10 a.m. Holy Communion first Sabbath of each month.—Portuguese service at 8 a.m. every Sabbath at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Preaching at 7-15 p.m. Wednesdays Song Service at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting and Bible study at 7-30 p.m. Messiahs for the Pastor may be left at Rua Ajuda 20, or Rua Comte de Bascany 75.

M. DICKIE, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO R. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de S. Ant. Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7 p.m.

Caixa 352

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marcelino Desobry, No. 6. English service at 4 p.m. Sundays. Portuguese service at 11 a.m. and 7-30 p.m. Sundays; 7-30 p.m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a.m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 30, Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 35, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. R. A. W. SLOAN, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—During the year 1900 there were 4,000 tons of borax exported from Salta, northern Argentina.

—An Asuncion (Paraguay) telegram of the 1st reports a torrential rainstorm there, which caused extensive damages.

—President Ruca reassumed the presidency of Argentina on the 27th ult. His first act was to appoint Col. Onofre Beltrán minister of marine, in place of Admiral Rivadavia, deceased.

—It is not only here that the remittances of dried beef for the Brazilian markets have been suspended, but the Oriental shahran Don Enrique Vellozo intends to send no more of that product to Brazil during this month.—*B. A. Herald*, Feb. 16.

—The slaughterists of the province have completely suspended all purchases of cattle and slaughtering in consequence of the bad state of the Brazilian markets. Telegrams having been received from the consignees of jerked beef that it is impossible to receive the consignments as no sales can be made.—*Southern Cross*, Feb. 15.

—A communication from Tucuman informs us that the present state of the sugar plantations is excellent. The last rains have favored considerably the growth of the sugar cane and there are some exons on which are as many as six crops. It is certain that the present year's crop will be twice as much as that of last year.—*B. A. Herald*.

—House rents have declined somewhat, but they must come down still more, simply because they are higher than can be paid for any great length of time. We know of offices and flats which have stood unoccupied for more than a year because the owner held on for former high rents which no one would pay, and he has to pocket the loss and kick himself for his stubbornness in refusing several good offers.—*B. A. Herald*.—[We have some horn fools of that description here in Rio de Janeiro as well.]

—A Lima telegram says that a proposal has been received from the Argentine government for the construction of a telegraph line from Argentina across Bolivia and Peru to Ecuador, where it will connect with a line to Central America and the United States. This, the Argentinians think, will liberate South American nations from their dependence upon the English and French cables on both coasts. Of course, no one has thought of the difficulties of maintaining a land line across such an extent of wild, uninhabited country.

—The Uruguayan customs officials have published the following return of customs receipts for the last seven years, cents omitted:

	Imports	Exports	Total
1894....	\$8,856,636	\$1,439,598	\$10,276,234
1895....	10,062,355	1,598,159	11,660,515
1896....	8,796,810	1,507,626	10,304,436
1897....	17,174,719	1,410,383	18,585,102
1898....	8,566,695	1,306,282	9,872,977
1899....	8,677,266	1,327,159	10,004,425
1900....	13,314,471	1,118,797	14,433,268

—The "invasion" mentioned in our last turns out to have been a very contemptible affair. The scene of the exploit was the Paso de Chaparro, dept. of Soriano, nearly on the boundary of Colonia, and one of the points where the river Uruguay is least wide. The invading fleet consisted of two launches containing 15 to 20 men each. Perceived by a police patrol of four men, they were challenged, but made no reply, continuing to approach the shore. The police then fired their carbines. The men in the launch fired in return and one of the police was wounded by a bullet in the neck and some back shot. The invaders then returned to the Argentine coast, whence they had come. This, we should say, happened about 10.30 on Tuesday evening. The nearest authorities were given the alarm, and further police detachments were turned out, but nothing more occurred. It is not certain yet whether the invaders were revolutionists, or merely one of the gangs of marauders and cattle raiders that occasionally infest the district. Anyhow, an invasion that is repulsed by four policemen cannot be taken seriously, and the affair may be dismissed without further notice.—*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 22.

—A tragic deed is reported from the city of Corboba. Aurelia Ambrosio, a young lady recently married, killed a man named Botinelli in defence of her honor. At 11 p.m. on Sunday night Aurelia, who had just gone to bed and left the lamp lighted, heard a knock at the street door. Thinking her husband, whom she was expecting, had returned, she immediately opened the door and went back to her room. On reaching her bed, however, she heard a strange voice saying: "Do not be frightened, Señora," and Botinelli entered the room. The lady who was surprised at this unwarranted intrusion, asked what was his business, and why he dared enter her room at that late hour. Botinelli then declared his passion and told her again not to be afraid, that her husband was in the confetti playing billiards. The young woman very much shocked (not alarmed) ordered the militia to retire, and on his refusing to do so she took her husband's revolver and fired, wounding him slightly. Nothing daunted Botinelli advanced to the bed, and Aurelia as a last resource again fired, this time with deadly aim, shooting her assailant through the heart.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 15.

—Mr. Juan Aruino has published an interesting account of his recent trip to the Chaco from whence he has recently returned. The object of his expedition was to examine the capabilities of that enormous tract of country as a stock-raising district. Sr. Aruino started north from Inca to the "Estancias Unidas del Chaco Cía." at San Luis, which is about 25 leagues from Portin Inca, from thence to Tamizo in the district of Campo del Cielo, and from there returned to Tucumán. The camps, notwithstanding that it had not rained for three months, were in splendid condition, a fact evidently accounted for by the very heavy dew common in the district. "Pasto Colorado," gramilla, and a sort of wild bean that makes an excellent feed, were the chief constituents of the pasture. The cattle, he says, were very fat, and exceedingly well developed, comparing most favourably with the stock of the same class in the Pampa and Buenos Aires. Water was plentiful and good, never being more than 25 feet down. Any quantity of timber, jicamarca, flint, flint, flint, and quebracho Colorado. Sr. Aruino estimates that these camps would carry 1,500 head of cattle to the league, and also says that mules, goats, and Southdown sheep do well.—*Southern Cross*.

UNIVERSAL PEACE.

We are glad to see that there are still some great churchmen who have courage to withstand and condemn the passion for military gain and glory which is now sweeping over the world. Unhappily they are not numerous, nor are their voices frequently heard, and it is therefore all the more noteworthy to find the highest prelate of the Roman Catholic church in the United States taking so unequivocal a position against imperialism and militarism. A New York letter of 19th January from the *Morning Leader's* correspondent says:—

A sermon by Cardinal Gibbons, warning the people of America lest they become "intoxicated with the wine of imperialism" and opposing the formation of a large standing army, has caused a considerable impression throughout the country.

The government project of asking an increase of 100,000 in the regular army will in consequence be probably abandoned in favor of a much more conservative method of finding troops to continue the warfare in the Philippines. As troops must be found by some means, and must be found urgently, it is quite possible that the secretary for war will give his approval to Senator Bacon's expedient of creating an army exclusively for colonial services.

Cardinal Gibbons' impressive speech was delivered on the theme of Christ's mission of peace. His Eminence reviewed the European wars of the nineteenth century, including that of Great Britain against the Boers and all those of the United States, from that for independence to that with Spain.

"Is it not an outrage," he said, "to contemplate one nation forcing by the sword her laws, her government and political institutions on another nation in the interest of trade and commerce, as if in such unwise and selfish and cruel wars of more value than human life? Is it not monstrous to see a strong power invading a weak one and seizing her territories on the hypocritical plea of rectifying her boundaries? This rectification of boundaries is a very old practice, and is a polite name for robbery on a large scale."

He quoted statistics on the size and costs of the armaments of Europe, and referred to the soldiers as "young men vegetating in idleness in time of peace and licentiousness in licence and dissipation in time of war."

"May God," he ended, "guide our legislators and statesmen that they may never be betrayed into imitating European governments by the establishment of formidable standing armies. God forbid that we ourselves, flushed with recent victories, should ever become intoxicated with the wine of imperialism or militarism, but may we always follow the traditions of the fathers of the republic."

"Hitherto we have presented to the world a beautiful spectacle. Europeans accustomed at home to meet a soldier or gendarme at every street corner, on arriving in this country have been filled with surprise and admiration that a nation of so vast an extent, and with such an immense population, contains an army of only 25,000 men. They have been firely impressed with the fact that they can travel from Mine to California without meeting a single soldier. They see that every citizen of the United States is a soldier without uniform engaged in the active pursuits of life, and ready at a moment's notice to defend his country. They would feel that we are a strong nation because we cheerfully bow to the majesty of the law and are not confronted and intimidated by military straps. My this fair picture never be defaced!"

His Eminence closed with a fervent prayer for universal peace.

It is stated that the purchases in the United States of horses and mules by the British government for military operations in South Africa, amount in value to \$26,600,000. Think of it! The richest nation of the world, buying guns, mounts, equipment and provisions anywhere and everywhere; a handful of poor farmers, mounted on their own ponies and denied all intercourse with the outside world: was there ever a war so unequal?

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Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 526.) (Caixa 185.)

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Subscribed capital. . . . £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

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 Idem paid up..... " 800,000
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AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

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BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. . Rs. 101.246.400\$000

N. B. This capital to be
 reduced to Rs. 100.000.000\$ in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 17.480.078\$736

Profits in suspense . Rs. 11.156.739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

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9, Rua da Alfandega.

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THE PUBLIC DEBT.

By an interesting coincidence, on the very day on which we renewed in our last issue the demand that we have repeatedly made for an official monthly statement of the public debt, there appeared in the *Brazilian Review* an article which has the merit of being a valuable object lesson in support of our demand.

In that article the *Review* attempts to make a comparative statement of the debt at three different periods, but, in view of the lack of official data, the attempt is necessarily a failure.

In the first place the figures are made to appear more recent than they really are. The issue of funding loan bonds, for instance, is stated to have amounted in 1900 to £4,328,881, when in reality it amounted to that sum on December 31, 1899, and was increased in 1900 by large additional issues.

In the figures representing the reduction in the internal gold debt between 1898 and 1900 is included the sum of 91,650,000\$, amount of bonds transferred to the government by banks of issue in settlement of accounts. As the transfer was effected before 1898, it is evident that the *Review* erroneously attributes the corresponding reduction in the gold debt to a period to which it does not belong.

The *Review* deducts from the gold debt the sum of 18,350,000\$ in 4% bonds, but it fails to add to the currency debt the amount of 6% bonds into which those gold bonds are supposed to have been converted. The editor may perhaps allege that he has no certain knowledge of the conversion. Neither have we; but we know that about two years ago the government attempted to force holders to make the exchange at the rate of 1,000\$ in gold bonds for 1,800\$ in currency bonds. We also know that on March 31, 1899, the Banco Rural held 10,548,917\$800 in the 4% gold bonds, which after that date disappeared from its balance-sheets, being replaced by an increase of 15,965,850\$ in the amount of 6% currency bonds held by the bank.

According to the *Review* the 5% currency debt amounted in 1900 to 483,401,000\$. If these figures are correct, why does the last budget contain an appropriation for paying 5% interest on a debt of 518,859,200?

There are doubtless many discrepancies in the *Review's* statement in addition to those that we have pointed out; but we shall not attempt to dis-

cover them, since enough has already been said to show that its figures are utterly untrustworthy and misleading.

It ought to be possible, it seems to us, to ascertain what the government owes at any given period, and we consequently once more repeat our demand for an official statement of the public debt similar to that issued monthly by the United States treasury.

COMPANHIA DE CARRIS URBANOS.

The trams of the Companhia de Carris Urbanos carried last year 30,767,798 passengers, of whom 3,435,384 were carried gratuitously, and 1,074,440 packages of merchandise, in which are included 985,308 bags of coffee.

The principal source of revenue of the company, that is the passenger traffic, produced 2,733,241\$000. The freight traffic was effected at a loss, the receipts amounting to 345,993\$710 and the expenses to 379,509\$390. This is the smallest freight traffic that the company has had in the last ten years, during which the general tendency has been downward, and is considerably less than the average, as is shown by the following statement:

Average in five years, from 1891 to 1895, inclusive..... 880,907\$274
 Average in five years, from 1896 to 1900..... 720,376\$668
 1900..... 345,993\$710

In consequence of the critical business situation the company has lost a large part of its freight traffic and has, moreover, been obliged to reduce its rates.

The receipts from the luggage traffic amounted to 66,180\$400 and those from miscellaneous sources to 124,734\$100.

The total gross receipts were 1,658,614\$280 in the first half year and 1,605,505\$340 in the second, making 3,264,119\$620 for the whole year against the following sums in the three previous years:

1897..... 3,810,018\$664
 1898..... 3,414,302\$420
 1899..... 3,466,050\$160

The expenses amounted last year to 3,057,343\$569. The following are some of the principal items:

Passenger traffic..... 1,461,214\$330
 Freight..... 379,509\$390
 Interest on debt..... 403,100\$000
 Repairs on track..... 178,073\$370
 Stations..... 163,345\$670
 Workshops..... 100,028\$600
 Boards of directors and auditors..... 42,600\$000
 Annual contribution to the municipal government..... 68,776\$000
 Taxes..... 19,323\$920
 Loss incurred on sale of 51 mules and death of 147..... 35,157\$300

A very large item in traffic expenses is the cost of the keep of the company's mules, which amounted last year to 803,862\$120, averaging for each mule 1597 per diem. At the end of last year the company had 1,887 mules valued at 361,481\$100. The rolling stock was valued at 466,700\$; the track, charter and appliances at 11,279,700\$77; real estate at 380,729\$91; machinery and tools in workshops at 42,821\$300. The capital of the company was 6,000,000\$ and its mortgage debt 5,781,100\$.

For the development of the resources of Brazil a large outlay of capital is required; but the foregoing figures are not encouraging to investors. They show that there is something radically wrong which those who are interested in the prosperity of the country should examine and seek to remedy. And the fact that this company has to pay in an annual contribution to the municipal government and in other taxes a sum equal to one-third of its net profit is certainly not the least discouraging feature of the situation depicted by these figures.

COFFEE NOTES

—The *Correio* of São Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, says that coffee picking will be later than usual this year.

—The total exports of coffee from Ceylon last year amounted to only 10,777 cwts., against 18,542 cwts. in 1899, 13,313 in 1898, 19,383 in 1897 and 86,692 in 1896.

—The coffee planters of Porto Rico are asking the United States to impose an import duty on all coffee except that from their own country. They have become good "protectionists" very quickly.

—The *Priz* in its issue of last Sunday publishes a report of the organization of a syndicate for buying the coffee market. This syndicate will operate, it is stated, with American and European capital.

—Porto Rican coffee growers have one important qualification for United States citizenship, at least in protectionist eyes, for they believe in taxing other people for their benefit. They have had the assurance to beg congress to slap an import duty on all coffee except their own as it comes into United States ports. —*Merchants' Review*, New York.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 5th 1901.

NAMES often come to mean very little when they become popular catchwords. The "patriot" is the man who supports an aggressive administrative policy which history will surely condemn as discreditable in every sense of the term, and the man who opposes such a policy is classed as a "traitor" and "enemy of his country." In a more general sense, those who oppose the measures and policy adopted by a particular government or dominant party, and who do not believe that good results can come from such measures and policy, are classed as "pessimists," and upon their obstinate heads are poured vials of wrath by all the "patriots" who are allied to the government and interested in its schemes. We have now been classed with the "pessimists" for many years, and have enjoyed all the discredit and disfavor which have been heaped upon them, and we may therefore be permitted to say a word in their defence, and to ask what the "optimists" are doing to merit our confidence. If the "pessimists" are bad, then the "optimists" ought to be good; but are they good? Is it right and honest to conceal the true state of the country and to deceive others into bad investments? Is it right to make a false propaganda abroad designed to encourage immigration, to bolster up commercial credit, and to cheat capitalists into unsafe investments? And is it right to deceive the people of the country into a belief that their affairs are going on smoothly and safely, when the very reverse is true? And who, then, is the true "patriot"—the "optimist" who puts a false face on the situation, or the "pessimist" who exposes all its ugliness? The truth is sometimes unpleasant and unpalatable, and even those who are not responsible for a difficult situation do not care to hear it. We understand and appreciate the feeling, but what are we to do? We may safely assume that no one wishes harm to the country. The prosperity of the country means prosperity for the individual as well, and self-interest therefore compels us all to cherish the one common desire that the country may be prosperous. We may differ on a score of subordinate issues and we may object to the methods and means which a dominant party may employ, but we are still in accord on the one common aspiration for the development and prosperity of the country. But when a situation is reached where commerce and industry are declining, where taxation has increased beyond the resources of the people, where distress and financial loss are weighing upon all classes, and where a ruling faction persists in continuing a policy full of danger to the country, what should we do? Shall we be "pessimists," denounce abuses and errors, and demand a return to a safer and better policy? or shall we

turn "optimists" and seek to conceal and aggravate the situation? In our opinion, the present situation is dangerous and hopeless, and there is nothing but disaster before us should the government persist in its present policy. We may be mistaken, but that does not alter facts nor compel silence. Discussions should bring out the truth, and it is a criminal blunder to seek to repress it.

IT WOULD seem that the scheme of the minister of finance for a metallic circulation, consists in accumulating a certain amount of gold in the treasury, and then issuing gold notes against that amount. This will be a strange kind of metallic circulation, but in view of the many ideas prevailing in Rio do Sacramento on such subjects it is perhaps the best one we can expect. A paper treasury note issued against gold on deposit should have the value of the gold, but unless it is made convertible on demand, and steps are taken to protect the gold deposits against unscrupulous ministers, the said notes are not likely to be much better than those now current. The history of the gold notes of 1892 issued by the Banco Internacional will serve as a good object lesson, and the diversion of the bank deposits in gold and bonds to guarantee the issues of various banks should serve as a warning. When ministers of finance show themselves strong enough to scrupulously protect such deposits in difficult times, and not afraid to publish sworn statements of the condition of the treasury every six months, then we may expect some good results from a scheme which depends so largely upon public confidence for its success.

ACCORDING to a London telegram of the 28th ult., the *Daily News* credits the war office with a scheme designed to cultivate a military sentiment among the people. The design is to organize a "group of confidentists and ambulantists" who will go to all the villages and hamlets in the country to demonstrate the advantages of military life. Among the means to be employed will be magic lantern pictures showing copies of celebrated paintings of battle scenes, heroic acts and great actions of war. The reverse of all this, the grief of the widows and orphans, the sufferings of the wounded, the burial of the dead in trenches, the gruesome scenes in hospital and camp, the destruction of homes, the haunting of men and degradation of women—all this, it is needless to say, will not be represented. We can hardly believe that the British government is seriously considering any such scheme. War is everywhere in its worst form; it is antagonistic to the principles of Christianity, and inimical to every sentiment of refinement in human nature. The recent recent scene of militarism throughout the world is nothing less than a lapse into barbarism. We do not believe that the best men of England will welcome any attempt to glorify war, even if the war office is meditating such a scheme as the one mentioned, nor do we believe that the practical elements of the British nation will be deceived by any such theatrical method of popularizing war. The purpose of the twentieth century should be to advance what was begun in the nineteenth—the substitution of arbitration for war.

THE *Gazeta de Notícias* in its issue of last Thursday refers to the decrease in the importation of butter, pork, bacon, Indian corn, beans, tallow, candles, matches, gun and wire. The *Gazeta* attributes this decrease and its corresponding decrease in consumption, but to the competition of Brazilian products of the respective classes. Our contemporary asserts that there are figures to prove this, but unfortunately it fails to publish those figures. We should like to see them and, until we do, we shall be obliged to maintain our opinion that the decrease in the import trade is due, partly at least, to the decrease in the ability of the people to purchase. Why, for instance, should they not restrict their consumption of butter, which even in more prosperous times was considered by many persons an article of luxury, if they are no longer able to pay for such an article as *café* *seco*? If the editor of the *Gazeta* will converse with the owners of creameries, he will discover, we think, that their business is not so prosperous as he imagines. The manager of the creamery at Uberaba, for instance, complains bitterly of burdensome taxation, which, he says, is the principal obstacle to the growth of his business. For every kilo of butter that he ships to S. Paulo, which is the best market, he has to pay a tax of 120 réis. The casks and tins shipped in him for packing his butter have to pay 50 réis per kilo. The quantity of butter imported last year at Rio de Janeiro from foreign countries was only 30,115 cases against 51,235 cases in 1899, the decrease being 21,120 cases, or about 1,200,000 lbs. That there has been some increase in the production of Brazilian butter we do not doubt, but not sufficient to compensate for the large decrease in the trade in foreign butter.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Ex-President Prudente de Moraes was in São Paulo (city) last week, where it is said he was treating for the organization of an opposition party and the founding of a newspaper.

—Telegrams from Rio Grande do Norte report that heavy rains have fallen in that state.

—It is said that the São Paulo physicians have succeeded in arranging means for founding a medical school in that city.

—During the first half of February the cattle sales at Tres Corações do Rio Verde, Minas Geraes, amounted to 6,033 head and realized the sum of 739,737\$.

—One of the telegrams received here states that Minister Bryan has announced his intention of settling in Rio Grande as soon as his term of office ends.

—A Pará telegram of the 1st inst. says that Gov. Montenegro has realized economic savings to that date by the suppression of public employments, to an aggregate of 1,500,000\$.

—A large number of planters, business and professional men of Migdaleu, Minas Geraes, have issued a manifesto against the existing abnormal situation. They declare openly against the republic.

—Some days ago at Porto Alegre Julio de Castilhos with his eloquence is said to have moved Minister Bryan to tears. Julio has caused many persons to shed tears, but not with his eloquence.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 1st inst. says the deaths last month in that city included 35 from pulmonary consumption and 32 from small-pox. This indicates a severe epidemic of small-pox, of which we have heard nothing.

—Porto Alegre telegrams report that Minister Bryan has been visiting the colonies near that city and the towns of Santa Maria, São Gabriel, Bagé, Pelotas and Rio Grande enquiring for Rio de Janeiro at the last named place yesterday.

—A conflict has occurred at Brotas, São Paulo, between the people and the police detachment, which had revolted, in which shots were exchanged and several persons were wounded. A reinforcement has been sent after the mutineers.

—According to a Pará telegram of the 1st inst. the rubber dealers held a meeting the preceding evening, and it was stated that they had resolved to appeal to the courts against the arbitrary measures adopted by the state of Amazonas to restrict the shipment of rubber to Pará.

—Ceará telegrams of the 28th inform us that the rains have continued throughout the whole of that state. The reservoirs are full and the rivers are well filled. The fugitives are returning to the *sertão*, but are in need of seeds to enable them to resume planting. Sinalva suggests that the minister of finances should send them some revenue stamps to plant, as it is about the only thing he is able to think of in an emergency.

—An interesting comment on the action of the government in Ceará is afforded in a *Paralelo* telegram of the 28th ult. In view of it is stated that the workmen (mine victims) at the Quixadá reservoir and other public works had received no pay for two months. It will be remembered that congress voted 10,000,000\$ for the victims of drought, and that the government resolved to expend it principally through the medium of public works.

—Minas advices of a recent date are to the effect that the proprietors of the "Ratão" fazenda, an English company, have initiated extensive pastures and plantations of cereals, forage grasses and cotton, and also stock-raising on a large scale. The property contains seven leagues of land, which has been divided into two sections, one for stock and the other for cultivation. The estate is under the management of Mr. George Street, a practical agriculturist.

—Telegrams from Porto Alegre of the 26th ult. state that a lunch was offered to Minister Bryan within the exposition grounds on that day, on which occasion he made a speech exalting the political personality of Dr. Julio de Castilhos, the dictator of Rio Grande do Sul. Whatever may be Mr. Bryan's personal opinion of Castilhos, it seems to us that his making a mistake to glorify the man in public and while visiting an exposition in his official capacity. Julio de Castilhos may be all that a 24-hours acquaintance entitled Minister Bryan to discover in him, but as he is cordially detested by many Brazilians and is a prospective firebrand in Brazilian political affairs, it would have been good policy to have used a little discretion.

RAILROAD NOTES

—On last Saturday the Leopoldina Co. took possession of the Carangola railway.

—The government has extended to 31st December 1902 the period for completing the first 100 kilometres of the Uberaba a Coxim railway.

—The fiscal engineer is to be instructed to begin a minute inventory of the property of the Bahia and S. Francisco railway, which has been taken over by the government.

—There was trouble at the Central railway station on the evening of the 27th, when the officials assisted by a police *delegado*, undertook to force the punching of passenger tickets at the gate leading to the platforms. The consequence was that many passengers lost their trains, and there was no little complaint in regard to the matter. It is strange that officials will insist on doing things which they are not prepared to do, and which only cause annoyance and complaint.

SHIPPING NOTES

—If no new cases of pest appear, it is stated that the port will be declared clean on Saturday next.

—The cruiser "Benjamin Constant" is to sail for the United States on the 20th inst. on a voyage of instruction. She has recently been undergoing repairs.

—A Washington telegram says that Rear-Admiral Evans ("Fighting Bib") will substitute Rear-Admiral Schley in command of the South Atlantic squadron.

—A telegram from Santos on the 1st inst. announces the arrival there of the ironclad "D.odoro" and the torpedo cruiser "Tynhira." The "Aquidahu" is presumably still at Angra dos Reis.

—The Lymport & Hatt liner "Havelins" left Rio on the 2nd inst. with the following passengers for New York, Barbados, Pernambuco and Bahia: Mrs. Lilian A. Hunter, Mrs. J. Leigh, Rev. W. Thomsen, wife and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Prior, Mrs. Ella Schultz, Mr. C. A. F. Thumley, Mr. Gustavo V. Kelsch and 25 third-class.

LOCAL NOTES

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 28th ult. contained a severe criticism of the police department.

—The *Belivian* government has appointed Sr. C. Pinilla as minister at Rio de Janeiro in place of Sr. Silvanus Vega, recalled.

—The *Pais* says that the proportion of illiterates to the whole population is probably 40%, or 50%, greater than it was in 1890.

—The Grum minister at this capital, Count de Arco Valle, had a special audience with the President on Friday last and presented his letter of recall.

—The bubonic pest is again increasing in Bombay. It seems incredible that the authorities have not been able to bring the disease under control.

—The Brazilian consul at Oporto has been instructed by the government to withdraw from that city. It is said that he had requested an exchange to some other post.

—There is much opposition to the new regulations an superior instruction recently issued by the minister of interior. The regulations are considered unconstitutional.

—It is announced that the duties to be paid on import dispatches initiated this month will be 25 per cent in gold and 75 per cent in currency on each 1000 of schedule duty.

—The director of the military service in São Paulo is having 40,000 copies printed at the office of the *Diário Oficial* of a pamphlet entitled "O mosquito como agente da febre amarela."

—It is announced that the war department intends constructing a military road in Paraná and Mato Grosso. Would it not be well to wait until the financial situation of the country improves?

—The continued illness of the emperor is rendering it difficult to keep *The News* up to its usual standard. We trust our friends will remember us when they happen to have items of news of general interest.

—A police report accuses two naval officers of causing disturbances on Saturday night, at the Café Amizades. The report adds that at the same time there were soldiers and sailors in a threatening attitude on Largo do Rio.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 28th ult. says that two cases of bubonic pest have been discovered in the centre of the city, which were immediately removed to the floating lazaretto. Three men from the "Fanhansa" arriving from Santos, had also been sent to the lazaretto with yellow fever.

—We publish elsewhere the new telegram rates of the Western Telegraph Co. which show a reduction on the old rates. The Company has now completed its new cables along this coast and from St. Vincent to Muleira and thence to Port-au-Prince, and is in a position to meet any demands.

—As we are going to press we hear that Mr. Robert Vance, superintendent of the Empresa de S. E. Navegação and surveyor for Lloyds Agency, had been traditionally assaulted and stabbed, perhaps fatally, by a cool laborer named Heremogeneo Pereira Lapa, whom he had dismissed some days before. The assassin was placed under arrest.

—The "heat wave" as it is called in the United States, which passed over this city on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday last, caused no slight inconvenience. We have had so much rain and cool weather, that a sudden rise in temperature now seems to be too much for us. A thunder-storm came up Saturday night and the rain lasted all day Sunday.

—After a very brief connection with the *Imprensa*, Dr. Fausto Carlos has had a misunderstanding with the management of that paper and has severed his connection with it. According to the statement published by the manager he abused the confidence reposed in him by publishing an article a few days since which was highly prejudicial to the paper which had opened its columns to him.

—We deeply regret to note the death on the 26th ult. of Mr. William Ramsey, who for nearly 35 years was in the employ of Messrs. Phipps Brothers & Co. of this city, but has been in the employ of Messrs. King Ferreira & Co. since the former house closed its business here. Mr. Ramsey was well known to the older generation of Rio business men, who will be deeply grieved to hear of his death. He had completed his 70th year. His funeral occurred at the Gamba cemetery on the 27th ult.

Rum.—Entries continue regular. Prices are improving as shown in the following table:

Pernambuco and Maciel.	115,000—120,000
Bahia and Aracaju.	105,000—110,000
Campos.	100,000—110,000
Angra and Paraty.	115,000—120,000
Paraty.	110,000—115,000
Alcohol of 58 to 58 deg.	170,000—180,000
ditto	40 deg. 170,000—200,000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 26

BALTIMORE.—Amr. bk. *Amr.* 665 tons; Vaughan; 41 1/2; sundries to Levering & Co.

FEB. 27

PERNAMBUCO.—Br. bk. *Alkaline*, 65 tons; Le Blanc; 59 ds; lumber to order.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—10 cents and 5 1/2% prime per bag of coffee.

NEW ORLEANS.—25 cents and 5 1/2% prime per bag of coffee.

ANTWERP.—35 shillings and 3 1/2% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ROTTERDAM.—35 shillings and 3 1/2% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LIVERPOOL.—35 shillings and 3 1/2% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA.—40 francs and 10 1/2% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MARSEILLE.—40 francs and 10 1/2% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BORDEAUX.—40 francs and 10 1/2% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAVRE.—40 francs and 10 1/2% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

TRIESTE.—45 shillings and 5 1/2% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON.—30 shillings and 5 1/2% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

SOUTHAMPTON.—30 shillings and 5 1/2% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

CAPE TOWN.—30 shillings and 5 1/2% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

PORT NATA.—30 shillings and 5 1/2% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

EAST LONDON.—30 shillings and 5 1/2% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

DELAGO BAY.—30 shillings and 5 1/2% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MOSELA BAY.—30 shillings and 5 1/2% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MONTEVIDEO.—30 shillings and 5 1/2% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

B. ALFREY.

ENGAGEMENTS.

ANTWERP.—Germ. str. *Coblenz*, 1,250 bags of coffee.

RIVER PLATE.—Br. str. *Angela*, 500 do.

GENOA.—It. str. *Sarona*, 150 do.

HAMBURG.—Germ. str. *Amstel*, 700 do.

MARSEILLE.—Fr. str. *Lo Andrieu*, 850 do.

NEW YORK.—Belg. str. *Belgica*, 25,900 do.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Br. str. *Thames*, 1,100 do.

TALCAHUANO.—Br. str. *Liguria*, 50 do.

TRIESTE.—Amst. str. *Adriatic*, 50 do.

VALPARAISO.—Br. str. *Albatross*, 50 do.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONTAINER TO
Feb.	Atlantic	Bordeaux 16 ds.	S. Mouton
21	Havellus	New York 19 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
23	Rhenania	Hamburg 43 ds.	T. Wille & Co.
26	Blodwen	Newport 26 ds.	M. Maritimes
26	Brest	River Plate 4 ds.	do
27	Agia	Trieste 43 ds.	Rombarer & Co.
27	Wenree	Caroli 23 ds.	Brazilian Coal Co.
28	Liguria	Liverpool 1 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
28	Saltile	Caroli 23 ds.	R. I. Ruzelira
28	Orellano	Valparaiso 16 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
28	Savon	River Plate 5 ds.	H. Campos
Mar.	Bahia	Santos 20 ds.	R. Johnston & Co.
1	Heron	Liverpool 27 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
2	S. Paulo	Hamburg 43 ds.	R. Johnston & Co.
2	Albace	Marseilles 20 ds.	O. Antunes & Co.
2	Siri	River Plate 4 ds.	do
3	Carova	Glasgow 25 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
3	Infant	Bremen 31 ds.	H. Stoltz & Co.
3	Hann Stead	Rosario 9 ds.	Rio Flor Mills.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARRIER
Feb.	26	Colonia	London
26	Dulce	Santos	Smidries
26	de Umberto	Mobile	In transit.
26	Atlantic	Genoa	Ballast.
26	Imo	River Plate	Smidries.
26	Elvira	do	do
27	Brest	do	do
27	Glenroy	do	do
27	Orellano	do	do
28	Savon	do	do
28	Rhenania	do	do
Mar.	1	Agia	do
1	Havellus	do	do
1	Bahia	do	do
1	Albace	do	do
1	Ragna	do	do

*Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, March 3rd, 1901.

NAME	SENT	RECEIVED	FROM	CONTAINER
America	152	Jan. 22	Gaspé	P. S. Nicol. C.
bk. Amr.	665	Feb. 26	Baltimore.	Levering & C.

British

bk. M. Clasen.

bk. John Roberts.

bk. Auriga.

bk. Conductor.

bk. Gazelle.

bk. Glenrosa.

bk. Alkaline.

Argentine

bk. M. B. Tower.

Vessels Atoll & Chartered for Rio

Baltimore.

Port.

Eagle Wing.

Fjord.

Glad Tidings.

Good News.

Justin H. Jager.

Baltimore.

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DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING
OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT
No. 79, Sete de Setembro
1st floor.

TWO GAS ENGINES
One of 2-horse-power and the other of 6-horse power both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.
Inquire at this office.

ANTIGA CASA ALVES NOGUEIRA

Complete and varied assortment of Cans, Wines andatables. Speciality in English Goods.
WHISKY of different marks.
MORTON'S HAMS, and Crosse and Blackwell's Preserves,
(Imported direct).
Frigorific Goods received by the Royal Mail Steamers.

VICTORIA STORES

46, RUA DO OUVIDOR

Ayres A. de Souza.

Hotels.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA JOSÉ D'ALENCAR No. 1

(Ontoto)

Telephone No. 498

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the clearest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfected in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pastern system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.
Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.
Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. V. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.
Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

CANADIAN CLUB WHISKY

(FINEST AMERICAN BRAND)

and

Lawson's Liqueur Whisky

(FINEST SCOTCH BRAND)

sold by ZERRENNER, BÜLOW & Co.

SAO PAULO:—Rua de São Bento 81.

SANTOS:—Largo Monte Alegre 10.

S. Paulo

"CASA AMERICANA"

IS THE PLACE TO BUY.

School Furniture and supplies,
American Cook Stoves for coal and wood,
Oil Stoves, for cooking and heating,
American and English Novels,
Fine Writing Paper and Envelopes,
Cuticura Soap, Heinz' Pickles,
Libby's Canned Meats,
Park Davis' medicines,
Camer as (Premo), Church Organs,
Dixon's Plumbago for foundries,
Parker's Fountain Pens,
Stafford's Ink and
American notions.

A. R. DUNLOP & Co.

41 A, RUA DIREITA, 41 A

SÃO PAULO.

LION & Co.

SANTOS — SÃO PAULO

IMPORTERS OF

Bar Iron, Iron Sheets,
Wrought Iron Tubes,
Portland Cement,
Lubricating Oils,
Plows and Agricultural Implements
Sanitary goods.

Sole agents for the State of São Paulo
"COLUMBIA" Bicycles
Pope Manufacturing Co., Hartford, U.S.A

Representatives for the States
of São Paulo, Minas & Rio de Janeiro
"POTASSIUM SYNDICATE"
Stassfurt, Prussia.

LION & Co.

BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all Climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

36, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO

THE WESTERN TELEGRAPH Co. Ltd.

From to-day this Company's rates for telegrams destined to Great Britain and European Continent will be reduced as follows:

Germany.....	5.00
Austria-Hungary.....	5.45
Bosnia, Herzegovina.....	5.55
Belgium.....	5.00
Denmark.....	5.55
France.....	5.00
Gibraltar.....	5.45
Great-Britain.....	5.00
Greece.....	5.65
Spain.....	5.35
Holland.....	5.00
Italy.....	5.35
Luxemburg.....	5.35
Montenegro.....	5.55
Norway.....	5.50
Portugal.....	5.45
Romania.....	5.55
Russia.....	5.70
Serbia.....	5.55
Sweden.....	5.55
Switzerland.....	5.25
Turkey.....	5.60

These rates are converted into paper money according to the equivalent of the franc fixed by the Brazilian administration, which is 900 reis for the existing quarter.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st March 1901.

DAVID McNEILL

Representative.

MILNER'S SAFES

The best thief and fire-resisting safes extant.

A large assortment always on hand.

Apply to

P. S. Nicolson & Co.

RUA VISCONDE D'INHAUMA No. 18.

PRINTERS

Wishing to buy a money-making press, will do well to examine the

GORDON PRESSES

made by

Chandler & Price, Cleveland, O.

They are made of the best material, are accurately fitted, and are light running. And they are the cheapest first-class presses on the market.

For further particulars inquire at

79, Rua Sete de Setembro

CLOS ST. CHARLES

One of the nicest dinner clarets that comes into the Rio market.

A good wine at a moderate price.

To be obtained at

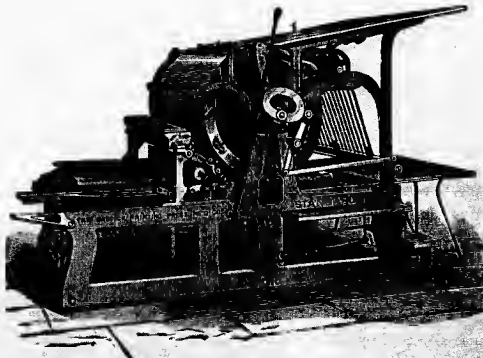
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Rua do Ouvidor N. 36

THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT PRESSES

are those manufactured by the

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co.



For information and particulars apply at this office

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

Shipping.

Geo. R. Penion, Frank H. Norton

ESTABLISHED 1865.

THOMAS NORTON & Co.

Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.

Old regular Line Sailing Packets to

RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.

88, Broad Street.

NEW YORK

Steamships.

NORDDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

Capital. 80,000,000 Marks.

NEXT DEPARTURES

Date	Steamer	Destination
1901		
Mar. 7	Coblenz	Bahia, Pernambuco, Antwerp and Bremen.
" 15	Livland	Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo accepted.

Passage Rates	1st cl.	2nd cl.
Rio-Antwerp, Bremen,	400 Marks	£ 90
"-Lisbon,	250 "	" 70

For further information apply to

HARM. STOLZ & Co., Agents,
Rua da Alameda, No. 65. Rua de JaneiroROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES

1901

Date	Steamer	Destination
Mar. 6	Thames	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cienfuegos and Southampton.
" 8	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 15	Dunelm	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can
be taken out at the Agency.For freight, passages and other information apply
at No. 2, Rua General Camata, 1st floor.C. J. Casaly,
Superintendent.LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND
RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

LANPORT & HOLT LINE.

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

"Buffon" and April
"Wordsworth" 17th
"Havelius" and May

The steamer

"Coleridge"

Illuminated with electric light
sails on the 16th March for

New York

Taking 1st and 2nd class passengers for above port
and a so

BARBADOS.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England
and without the inconvenience of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. K. McNiven,

60, Rua 1º de Março.

For passages and further information apply to the

agents: NORTON, MCGAW & Co. Ltd.

58, Rua 1º de Março

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Yorkshire Mar. 13th
Iberia 26thThese popular steamers are fitted with the electric
light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest
order.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado.

No. 4, Rua S. Pedro:

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ld., Agents.

No. 2, Rua São Pedro



MAGALHAES & Co.

CAPITAL Rs. 200,000\$000.

Stevedores, established for many years in the city of
Rio de Janeiro, with offices at

No. 82 RUA DA SAUDE,

undertake the loading and discharge of steamers and
sailing vessels, having at their disposal lighters suit
able for the transportation of cargoes, boats, steam
launches and skilled employees.

TELEPHONE No. 343.

SEA SICKNESS

Cases were treated on board s.s. "Gou
da" by Dr. Esmira Pinto with Tincture of Ne-
cemer and of these, 32 cases were com-
pletely cured, and the remaining four be-
came much better.The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henri-
que Marinho says that "during voyages of
war I have had occasion to use
Tincture of Necemer Amara of Mr. Antero
Lalor against sea sickness and always
with excellent results."Numberless testimonials of travellers justify
the results obtained by these distin-
guished physicians, with the Tincture an-
tals of the Necemer Amara against sea
sickness.In order to facilitate the use of this medi-
cine a prospectus accompanies each bottle
written in the Portuguese, English and
French languages.N. B. The Necemer Amara pills are for
mulated with the same doses of the Ne-
cemer, in order that they may be sent by
post all over the world with the least pos-
sible delay to supply the want of the Necemer
Amara and Tincture of Necemer Amara
which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be
transported by the same rapid and safe
means.For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy,
impoverishment of blood, weakness of the
legs, and convalescence after long and ex-
hausting illness, the pills should be ground
and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine
in order that they may be taken as a liquid to
prevent nausea; it is easy to swallow for
adults and children who cannot take
dry pills, and in this case they can be di-
luted in pure water if no wine is to be
had.Persons who have no connections here
and who may desire to have these most
useful pills can obtain them by applying
direct to the proprietor who undertakes to
remitt orders by registered post to any part
of Brazil, or abroad, at the small price of
\$2500 per box, \$5000 for 6 and \$25000 for
12 boxes.

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DRINK

Sanderson's
Whisky

NOTHING MORE!!

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de
Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Parana-
guá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. inex-
orably.

The Steamer

ITAPACY

will sail for

PARANAGUA,
DESTERRO, RIO GRANDE, PELOTAS
and PORTO ALEGRE.

Saturday 9th inst.

Freight and parcels received through the
Trapiche SILVINO.Valuables at the office, on the day of
sailing, till 2 p. m.

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,
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LEA & PERRINS'

Messrs. LEA & PERRINS beg to announce
that, to further safeguard the public
against imitations of their world-renowned

Original Worcestershire Sauce,

they are now printing their Signature, in
white, diagonally across the upper part of the
red label on each bottle. Anyone copying the
same will be at once proceeded againstWORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

The Original and Genuine.

The Only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

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PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its
world-wide reputation as the best and
only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for
BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESS-
NESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver
Complaints, Hysterical Dreams, Premature
Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all
Blood Disorders, and all Functional and
Diseased Conditions of the System, caused
by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.The effect of this Standard Phosphoric
Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred
Evils is immediate and permanent, all
the Miserable Feelings and Distressing
Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity
that is really marvelous.Directions for Self Treatment of the above
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HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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LUBRICATING OILS

for Cylinders, Valves, Locomotives, Looms,
Spindles, Coffee and Sugar machinery, Dy-
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registered trade mark Valvoline, bears the
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LEONARD & ELLIS, New York.

Sole Agents for Brazil,

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THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 27th year, having originally
been published as *The South American Mail* and *The
British and American Mail*. It assumed its present
title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was pub-
lished three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four
pages it has been increased to twelve.As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an
exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates
widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the
United States. Its subscribers are principally business
men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and in-
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